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Ska PASTOR'S -12:30 to 11 p. m. Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK - Day and Evening Skating.
WALLACK'S -8:15 - For Bonnie Prince Charile.
14TH STREET THEATRE -8:15 - Sweet luniscarra.

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The foreign admirals at Crete issued a proclamation announcing the conditions of the proposed autonomous government of the island; Sir William Harcourt, at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation, denounced Lord Salisbury's Cretan policy. — Ex-Congressman Bourke Cockran, of New-York, was received by the Pope. — Oscar Cespedes, an American citizen who has been imprisoned in Cuba, was released. — In a race between the yachts Alisa and Britannia the former won. — Emperor William refused to accept Vice-Admiral Hollman's resignation.

DOMESTIC.—The new Tariff bill is to be re-FOREIGN.-The foreign admirals at Crete

DOMESTIC.—The new Tariff bill is to be reported back to the House by the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow.— The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate ordered a favorable report on the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain.— The rush of callers on President Means report on the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain. — The rush of callers on President Mc-Kinley was greater than on any previous day since the Inauguration. — The big steel mills of the McCormicks and the Baileys in Harrisburg, Penn., are to be consolidated. — In the glove fight at Carson City, Nev., James J. Corbett was knocked out by Robert Fitzsimmons in the fourteenth round. — The Greater New-York charter was made a special order in the Senate for Wednesday next. The Trust bills were advanced to second reading in the Assembly. Another hearing was given on the Elisworth anti-Cartoon bill. — It was announced at Albany that owing to Governor Black's opposition the Greater New-York Police bill would not be introduced.

CITY.—Mayor Strong removed from office Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, on charges, subject to Governor Black's approval. —— The annual report of the Police Board to

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Rain; warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 21; average, 33.

THE MEANING OF WOOLLENS DUTIES.

It was to be expected that all Free Traders would denounce the Dingley Tariff bill with exceeding bitterness. It was also to be expected that some would dishonestly assert that Me-Kinley could not have been elected if it had been known that he would favor a "high protective tariff." A tariff high enough to protect thoroughly is exactly what he publicly advocated every day during the whole campaign from his doorstep in Canton. Any man who pretends he did not know it advertises himself before all the world as a falsifier. The question what rate of duty is necessary thoroughly to protect in each particular branch of industry is one of practical knowledge and not of theory, and it is altogether likely that many people did not realize what rates of duty might be found necessary to insure effective protection, in branches of manufacture with which they were not familiar. But | island. The Madrid correspondent of "The Lonthey deliberately voted for full and effective | don Standard" has long enjoyed, apparently, exprotection, with their eyes open, and without doubt will sustain the measure of duties found | news; not such as the Government may at times

necessary in each instance. It is possible that the duties proposed on some grades of woollen goods are unnecessarily high, tion and guidance. He has, moreover, the faculbut it may be suggested that disinterested and ty of reporting this news with accuracy and lupatriotic men of the highest qualifications, after studying the subject with access to all sorts of information for months, have come to the opposite conclusion, and the public must be pardoned for supposing that they may have learned in those months more than has occurred to hasty critics in a few hours. It requires considerable courage to set up an impression, not fortified by any prolonged and careful investigation, against the judgment of men who have been devoting their whole time for months to the comparison and weighing of facts bearing upon a problem. The Tribune, at all events, is not impatient to dissent from the able men who have framed this bill. They certainly consulted with President McKinley himself as to every important feature of it, and his knowledge as an expert on this subject is extensive.

The difficulty in adjusting duties on woollens is threefold. There is first the unavoidable advantage which foreign manufacturers have in their ability to select from all varieties of free wool the mixtures that produce most cheaply a desired result, while the American manufacturer, if agriculture is to be adequately protected, cannot select with the same freedom. To what extent this necessarily enhances the cost of particular kinds of goods only the most skilled experts can judge. But in addition there is the fact that withdrawal of the American demand for wool must tend to make it cheaper for foreign manufacturers, so that the measure of difmaterials to them and to American manufactshoddy is or can be used with effect in foreign production, resulting in greatly decreased cost, and often without any inferiority of quality

which ordinary purchasers can detect. To build up the American manufacture of woollen goods has been one of the hardest tasks

enced men, after many years of only partial success, that there has never been a tariff on woollens which had not weak and vulnerable points. A duty of 50 per cent on steel rails cannot be evaded But a duty of 100 per cent on many kinds of woollen cloths is of no effect whatever, if the foreign maker can produce what appears to the ordinary consumer the very same cloth, by use of shoddy, at half former cost. It is the deliberate purpose of the Dingley bill to make impossible this destruction of American manufacture by importations of swindling products of shoddy. That is an object worth gaining, even if it involves, as the duty on tinplates did for a few months, some increase in cost to consumers.

THE LAUTERBACH POLICE BILL.

If, as reported, Governor Black has indicated to the Republican leaders in the Legislature his disapproval in advance of the Metropolitan Police Commission bill, upon which Mr. Edward Lauterbach has been these many days wreaking his genius for political disturbance, he deserves the thanks of all good citizens, and the gratitude especially of the Republican party in this State, which he has saved from a political blunder that would certainly have been serious and might have proved disastrous. The Tribune has heretofore pointed out the fatal defect in Mr. Lauterbach's proposed measure, which was that for the sake of providing a remedy for untoward existing conditions in the municipal government temporary in their nature, it deliberately sacrificed the principle of home rule, to which not only the Republican party is committed by explicit declaration, but the great majority of the people are devoted, as shown by their action repeatedly when the issue has been raised in popular elections. The only pretext for such an enactment-justification it has none was from the partisan point of view that it would put the control of the police of the Greater New-York in the hands of the Republican organization for election purposes. Mr. Lauterbach is an active and energetic partisan, whose The prospect of immediate temporary partisan quences. Doubtless he means well, but his trouble is eagerness and overzeal. We have not believed at any time since this

whose practical good sense we have great confidence notwithstanding some of his acts which have seemed to us to be mistakes, would give his approval to a bill which deliberately contravened a fundamental doctrine and the avowed policy of his own party. The police situation in this town is admitted on all sides to be complicated and unpromising. The need of a change of some sort is universally recognized. But it is not so urgent and pressing that the Legislature should jump at, and the Governor approve, the first crude device of a political partisan to remedy existing evils by radical legislation, the essential feature of which is that it promises temporary partisan advantage. However plausible the arguments Mr. Lauterbach presented in favor of his bill, the Governor could not fall to take into account the fact that in approving a measure which in violation of the principle of home rule took away from the Mayor and vested in himself the appointment of a new Board of Police Commissioners, he would be exposing himself to merited criticism for grasping ambition in enlarging his own powers at the expense of the Republican Mayor of New-York. He could not help seeing that it would be hazardous to his own political fortunes from a purely cordingly, to learn that Governor Black has set the seal of his disapproval in advance upon this and it will remove some objections to it. extremely unwise political makeshift, and that the Lauterbach bill is accordingly dead.

Strong in removing Police Commissioner Par- mittee. They seem judiciously designed to The annual report of the Ponce Board to the Mayor was made public. — The Society of the Mayor was made public. — The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held its 113th Governor, is one step at least toward a solution of the existing situation which, if carried out, were active and money closed strong.

| The Annual report of the Ponce Board to the approval of the Covernor, is one step at least toward a solution of the existing situation which, if carried out, were active and money closed strong. will make further legislation-or, at any rate, the instrument ought to win the favor of all exsuch legislation as Mr. Lauterbach proposed- cepting those, who it is believed are not numerunnecessary. The pending bill introduced by ous, who are radically opposed to arbitration in Senator Wray, giving the Mayor the power of any form. This Nation has for many years been removal, seems to us preferable, as a way out of committed to the principle of arbitration, and existing difficulties, to the course of procedure has practised it more frequently than any other. initiated by the Mayor, which involves delay The Republican party is committed to it, and the and may in the and prove ineffective. However present Administration is outspoken in favor of that may be, one thing is certain; that is, that it. There ought to be little difficulty and little the passage of any such bill as the one proposed delay in enacting such clearly expressed desires by Mr. Lauterbach would be fraught with dan- into international law. ger, if not absolutely fatal, to the Republican party. Governor Black has shown excellent judgment and sound sense in calling its promoters to a halt by signifying his disapproval

SANE VIEWS OF CUBA.

After the wild storm of yellow flubdub about Cuba, it is a grateful relief to have some words of soberness and truth from one of the two or three correspondents who have really given the world information of affairs in that unhappy give out for public effect, but such as it receives and holds behind the scenes for its own instrucranked among the most valuable of all contributions to the current history of Spain and her

chief remaining colony. Under date of March 1 this correspondent reginning been marked with unexampled severity has been the disappearance of the Moderates But it is not peace. With an overwhelming army he has made "military promenades" provinces are pacified. But it is not so. No which they were appointed. sooner has he turned back to Havana than the patriots are in the field again, masters of the a long step toward taking entirely out of poliwhole country outside the few fortified towns, ties a very numerous class of offices hitherto and often menacing the latter and inflicting se- regarded as especially and peculiarly political.

vere losses upon the Spanish army itself. The correspondent gives an impressive official garded. There should be no partisanship in summary of the losses sustained since the out-handling the mails. No party issues are inbreak of the war. Down to December, 1896, volved, and there is no conceivable reason why Spain put into Cuba nearly 198,000 men, includ- a Republican postmaster should perform his duing 40 generals and 684 field officers. Of these ties differently from a Democratic. Nevertheless ference which now exists between the cost of there have been killed in battle or have died it is undeniable that the fourth-class postoffices from wounds 2 generals, 12 field officers, 107 sub- have been centres of partisan activity, and in urers may be widened. Third, and above all, alterns and 1,707 men. Losses from yellow the average village the postmaster has been recthere is the impossibility of determining how far fever and other diseases reach the appalling ognized as one of the chief party leaders and aggregate of 1 general, 30 field officers, 287 workers. He was appointed as such, and he subalterns and more than 20,000 men. Although was expected to continue such. It was too the official statistics are silent on this point, it is much to expect that an Administration of one known that fully 22,000 men have been sent political faith would reappoint, or even retain back to Spain in an invalid condition, most of in office a single day longer than was necesthem with shattered constitutions, many of sary, an army of place-holders who were openly

Against this the Spanish claim to have killed have wounded 41 officers and 3.522 men, to postmasters will not use their offices for partihave taken prisoners 34 officers and 941 men, san ends, and a pledge that if they refrain from and to have received 22 officers and 2,594 men who have voluntarily surrendered. These figures, especially those of the killed, must be taken with much allowance, remembering that in the Ten Years' War the Spanish professed to have killed and captured more rebels than the whole population of the island. But even taking them at their face value they show a total loss to the insurgents of only 20,457, or considerably less than half the Spanish losses. No wonder that, in view of this showing, General Weyler realizes that he has failed. Disappointment and discontent with him are growing apace in Spain, and have already reached formidable proportions. Public opinion is against him, and the Government may any day have to yield to it and appoint his successor.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Arbitration is not to be shelved nor burked. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will make to-day a favorable report of the treaty with Great Britain, and its energetic chairman will urge final action at the earliest fitting date. There will be no "jamming through," but there will, it is to be hoped, be no obstruction nor unnecessary delay. The treaty has been before the Senate, and has been discussed by the press and public for many weeks. It is now fully understood, or if not it ought to be, by every one capable of understanding it at all. Senators have made up their minds about it, and will know to-day as well as a week hence how they intend to vote upon it. It is confidently believed that the requisite majority of them will be ready to vote, at an early hour, for ratification of the treaty as now amended.

The amendments which will be reported to the Senate to-day differ considerably from those formerly proposed. They are not, however, new, having long ago been publicly suggested and much discussed. They do not touch the weakness is in mistaking cunning for foresight. general principle of the treaty in the slightest, por lessen its scope nor impair its vitality, but advantage blinds him to far-reaching conse- relate exclusively to administrative details. One of them requires the Executive to submit to the Senate for its approval, in advance, all questions which it is proposed to arbitrate. The scheme was broached that Governor Black, in | legic of that is plain and commendable. The Constitution gives the Senate co-ordinate power with the President in making treaties and conducting the foreign affairs of the Nation. The Senate therefore claims an equal voice in determining what matters shall and what shall not be submitted to arbitration. In that it demands for this Government only and exactly the privilege enjoyed by the British Government, namely, that the entire treaty-making power shall be concerned in the conduct of arbitration proceed-

Another amendment relieves the Supreme Court of the duty of furnishing the arbitrators or behalf of this country, and provides that the President shall appoint to such service "jurists of repute." This change will doubtless be generally approved, for reasons already set forth in these columns. The Supreme Court is already overworked, without having additional duties thrust upon it; and it is well to keep it free from participation in disputes of a more or less politial nature. Finally, all reference to the King of Sweden and Norway as an umpire has been stricken out. It is to be hoped that estimable monarch will not regard such treatment as a slight. Without the slightest reflection upon his character and ability, it must be admitted that some strong arguments have been adduced personal point of view, let alone the damaging against making him the umpire between Great effect upon the party. We are not surprised, ac- Britain and the United States. The omission of his name will not destroy the value of the treaty,

These, so far as in advance appears, are all the changes in the original text of the treaty Moreover, the action taken yesterday by Mayor | now proposed by the Foreign Relations Com-

FOURTH-CLASS POSTOFFICES.

One of the first acts of the McKinley Admin!stration bearing upon the Civil Service, although recorded briefly in an obscure news Item, is really one of the most important and significant ever taken. The preceding Administration, it will be remembered, issued various orders placing the bulk of the minor places under Civil Service rules. The only considerable class of office-holders left out was that of postmasters. These, and especially the fourth-class ones, were left to be the sport and prey of the spollsmen. They had long been such. It was against them that the scandalous "pernicious activity" order ceptional facilities for obtaining authoritative of the first Cleveland Administration was directed. It was because of his ruthless dealings with them that Mr. Stevenson, one of the Assistant Postmasters-General, became known as lai, get your axe!" became the slogan of the cidity, so that his dispatches and letters are to be | faithful. Remembering with what shameless proffigacy his own Administration had prostituted that great department of the public service to personal ambition and partisan greed, Mr. Cleveland apparently did not venture to atviews succinctly the story of General Weyler's tempt to restrain his successor from a like use year of command in Cuba. It has from the be- of it. But his successor is a truer reformer than was the Consecrated One. The first order of teward all classes of Cubans. One result of this the new Postmaster-General is not that all possible pretexts shall be devised and invented for and Autonomists, some of whom have been making a "clean sweep" of the postoffices, but, driven into exile, others into the ranks of the on the contrary, that no such sweep shall be Separatists. Another result has been to deso-made. No axe is to be swung. No wholesale late a large part of the island. General Weyler removals are to be made, nor any, save for urhas literally made a solitude and called it peace. gent cause. Men who covet their neighbors' postoffices are not to be incited, as in 1885, to bear false witness against those neighbors for through the four provinces of Pinar del Rio, Ha- the sake of ousting them. There is to be no vana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, burning and Cleveland-Vilas-Stevenson orgy of loot. But ravaging everywhere. The insurgents have the postmasters now in office, whether Demoavoided coming to a pitched battle. So he has crats or Republicans, are to be retained in good declared there are no rebels there and those faith until the end of the four years' term for

This is a striking "new departure," for it is They never, of course, should have been so re-

is the judgment of the ablest and most experi- army aggregates more than 44,000, or more than and using the influence of their offices in its believed men, after many years of only partial 22 per cent of the whole present order, therefore, is that it practically in battle 212 rebel officers and 13,091 men, to expresses a hope, perhaps an expectation, that so doing they will be retained in the service to the end of the term for which they were appointed. There could scarcely be a more whole some or a more potent step toward the ultimate removal of the postal service from politics and the placing of its rank and file upon a perma-

> Gone to Join the yellows-James J. Corbett, the most offensive and the most pestiferous i-raggart the prize ring ever knew.

nent Civil Service basis.

The Bowery may have good business reasons for changing its name, but a better way would be to set about restoring the respectability of its character. The name would then be all right and would soon recover its historic dignity, if not its primitive idyllic significance which it parted with long ago. The proposal to call it Piccadilly, after the stirring and fashlonable London thoroughfare, is not worth serious consideration and is not likely to receive it. If a new designation were imperative a more appropriate one could be found nearer home. But the old one is likely to cling for a while yet, and may outlast the mem ory of the unclean birds of the municipal aviary which have made it a transient roosting place.

The old Dorchester Club has just "banqueted" the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. In view of the seasoned appetite of this heroic legion, tried on many an historic field and board, the question now arises, who is henceforward to banquet" the old Dorchester Club.

The Pope bestows fatherly and impossible advice on Spain in the matter of Cuba, and Russia counsels it to give up the Philippines. There is little comfort or relief for it in either, but there is none in the situation which they are intended to improve. The country will have to give up all its islands sooner or later, and would have saved money by giving them up long ago. It will very likely be surprised to find how much better it is off without either or any of them.

The stage will be cleared of one nuisance at least. It is not likely that James J. Corbett will infest the theatres hereafter, and it is to be hoped that William A. Brady, his blatant manager, will also disappear from public view.

According to the testimony of one of them, the new woman does not cut an invariably commendable figure at progressive euchre, showing a tendency now and then to look at the bottom card, and sometimes to deal it. Other occasional practices of hers in the game are dwelt upon. and she is said to be covetous, selling the prizes which she wins as if they were duplicate wedding gifts. Coming from an outside source, such testi mony would, of course, be promptly ruled out of court, but as the deposition of one of their own number it may be worth while to consider it, and if the practice of dealing from the bottom has found its way into their innocent sessions, to pass a bylaw forbidding it in the future except as the corrective of a particularly hard run of luck.

The free pass bill dies hard and comes easily to life again, rising from its ashes like the fabulous phoenix and flopping about the legislative cockpit with the most indubitable vitality. would be a boon to the public if it could finally be shelved and no more heard of it.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, appearing in court as counsel for the uncivil and the criminal and him that maketh a lie, in which categories the "The" Allen gang in general may be classed, is not an inspiring spectacle; still he shows off better in that capacity than he did the other night as a disturber of the peace at a public meeting. When the new charter comes in force he will be forbidden to appear as devil's advocate while he remains a justice, and may then look with more favor upon an arbitration tribunal to which his clients' cases may be referred.

Wyatt Earp stole the Sharkey fight from Fitzsimmons. Earp is one of those despicable assassins who are called "gun fighters" in Westerr mining camps. Earp was in Corbett's corner in Carson City. His presence did not help Corbett A corner in a secure prison is the proper plafor Earp for many years.

The Subway Commission is a useless excrescence. It should be lopped off. The Department of Public Works can attend to the subways.

It is unfortunate that the Queen's Jubilee year happens likewise to be a year of famine among so many millions of her subjects. If the money which the June pageant is to cost could be spent in feeding them, the result, while not so spectacular and visibly glorious, would be more in consonance with the spirit of that faith of which she has so long been the anointed defender.

Pending a full analysis and discussion of the new tariff bill, that Republican measure is strongly recommended to general approval by the lamentations of Free Traders and exponents of the "perfidy and dishonor" policy.

It is the opinion of the Continental Powers pled at home, she may have a free hand elsewhere. That was Bismarck's interpretation of the common diplomatic attitude of Britain toward Continental affairs, and the sagacious old Chancellor was very likely not far wrong. being enabled, while the dining-room is decorated with mahogany, with tapestry on the walls. It did not, in general, suit his purposes; but he was too clever not to admit that it was good

PERSONAL.

Prince Yoshihito Harunomiya, the heir to the Japanese throne, intends to visit Europe next year. The King of Siam is to visit Queen Victoria next summer in his 2,500-ton steam yacht Maha Chakri, which was built for him in Scotland four years ago.

Ex-Senator Edmund G. Ross, who figured in the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, has issued a history of the affair from the office of "The Santa Fe New Mexican." Before Mr. Ross was appointed by the Governor of Kansas to fill out the unexpired term of James H. Lane, he had been Editor of "The Milwaukee Sentinel," and had taken a prominent part in the Kansas Constitutaken a prominent part in the Kansas Constitutional Convention. His course during the trial of
President Johnson exposed him to flerce charges of
treachery to his party, and there were more than
hints that he had been paid for the vote which
alone prevented a verdict of guilty, but caim observers even then were convinced that his action
was conscientious. After retiring from the Senate,
Mr. Ross returned to journalistic work in the
Southwest, and in 1885 was appointed Governor of
New-Mexico.

Some years ago, when William J. Stillman, of this city, was reporting a disturbance in Greece for "The London Times," a report was sent out that he had been beheaded. One of his friends, hearing the report, telegraphed to the correspondhas been taken off. Is it true?" It was not until the message had been sent that it occurred to the sender that if the rumor were true Stillman would be the last man in the world to speak about it. But the message reached Stillman, and this was his reply; "My dear boy, a newspaper man never loses his head." ent this message: "Rumor here that your head

It is announced in "The Washington Post" that Dr. Edward Bedloe, of Philadelphia, formerly Consul at Amoy, has strong backing for the Consul-deneralship at Cairo, Egypt.

The Rev. Basil William Maturin, formerly rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, has become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Henry T. Thurber, who was President Cleveland's

private secretary, has gone back to his home in Detroit, and will resume the practice of his profes-

Colon, March 17.-Arthur Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States woollen goods has been one of the nardest tasks them with snattered constitutions, many of party at the last election, who, with his son Frank and in all the thirty-six years of protection. It them to die. The total loss, then, to the Spanish and assiduously working for the other party Director-General Hutin, of the Panama Canal Com-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

During the last sixty years the number of Episcopal churches in Scotland has increased from 75 to

Hopeful.-The drygoods merchant was explaining the situation to the new drummer he had just em-"Your predecessor," he said, "has got his business all tangled up, and if you take his place you will have a difficult task getting order out of chaos."

"I don't know who Chaos is," cheerfully replied the drummer, "but I bet I'll sell him a bill of goods if I have to hang on to him a week."—(Drygoods Chroniele.

The city of Montreal has contributed \$42,000 to the Indian famine fund.

Customer-You've had this special sale on account of a death in the family going on for somewhere like two years.

Mrs. Moses-Yes; but I can't forget my poor old man in a hurry.—(London Fun.

It has just been discovered in France that, although the Palace of the Tulleries was destroyed twenty-six years ago, four officials charged with the preservation and care of the palace still hold office and draw their salaries.

Uncongenial Company-"Mrs. Chink has hit on a plan to keep her husband from smoking in the

parlor."
"What did she do?"
"She hung the portraits of her three former husbands there."—(Chicago Record.

It was discovered in Spokane, Wash., the other day that the new Populist officials, who took office in January, have been using the county courthouse for living apartments. The building is large, and for some time there have been a number of vacant rooms in the upper story. Nineteen people eat, sleep and live there, including the county superintendent of schools, deputy treasurer and others. These officials claim they have the right to use the county courthouse as a living

She Guessed It—"Paring," he said, falling upon his knees before her and covering her little white hands with kisses; "darling, can't you see—can't you guess that I love you?"

She drew herself up to her full height, looked at him for a moment and then said: "Wed, I should hate to think that this was just your natural way of behaving in company."—(Cleveland Leader.

A redwood tree which was recently cut down in the State of Washington was 465 feet in height, or about one-eleventh of a mile. To the point wherethe first limb branched out was 220 feet. At the base the circumference was found to be 23 feet 11 inches. If it were sawed into lumber it would make 96,345 feet of board. This amount of lumber would serve for the construction of eight cottages two stories high, each containing seven rooms. The age of the tree is said to have been 684 years.

Commissioner of Agriculture Thomas Whitehead, of Virginia, is interesting the farmers of that State in the raising of Havana tobacco. He says that this can be grown to as good advantage in many sections of Virginia as in Cuba. Commissioner Whitehead has issued a letter of instruction on the subject, based upon his own knowledge of the varieties of soil in Virginia and General Fitzhugh Lee's observations of the Cuban lands and methods of tobacco growing.—(Baltimore News.

Secretary Alger has decided that there is nothing or about Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, that the ubile should not see, and will therefore exemp from the provisions of the recent order. McHenry is to be the only station, however, at least for the present, to which the order will not apply. All others are regarded as of more consequence as means of defence and as susceptible of conversion into modern defences with great rifled guns, mortar batteries and appliances for submarine mines.

Convincing Evidence.—"Somebody told me that hat young man who was just introduced to us is in actor," remarked Maud. "No," replied Mamie, positively; "I'm sure he is

not."
"He looks like one."
"I don't care. He isn't."
"How do you know?"
"We were talking about the stage, and he named as many as five or six people whose acting he admired."—(Washington Star.

MR. DEPEW IN PRAISE OF JOHN HAY. The appointment of John Hay as Ambassador to

Great Britain has been commended on all sides. Great Britain has been commended on all sides. Chauncey M. Depew, who was looked upon as Mr. Hay's friendly competitor, said yesterday, in referring to Mr. Hay's appointment: "I am glad that the appointment goes where it does. The office of Ambassador to England is the most glittering and attractive in the whole diplomatic sertering and attractive in the whole diplomatic service, and one can be forgiven for being attracted by it, but now that the appointment is made, the country is to have an able and thoroughly representative Ambassador, and I shall not be compelled to sunder the friendships of thirty years formed at this old station. The post of Ambassador to England is of great importance. The American Am-bassador, by tact, delicacy, discretion and care, can be a whole arbitration treaty in himself. The English have a sentimental regard for Americans that arrive here to-morrow. is not reciprocated here. In his official capacity the American Ambassador is entertained and entertains, and at these dinners questions of momentous importance are settled. Dinners become public functions in England, and a good host or a public functions in England, and a good host or a good guest can work wonders. He has an opportunity to keep his country constantly to the front, and by exhibiting sterling Americanism with cordial friendship he can make an arbitration treaty unnecessary. The pace was set by John Lothrop Motley, Edward Everett and James Russell Lowell. The trouble has been that Bayard overshot the mark. I think Mr. Hay will more than meet the obligations east upon him, and will be one of the most successful Ambassadors we have ever sent abroad."

THE ENGINEERS' CLUB.

FORMAL OPENING OF ITS NEW HOME IN FIFTH-AVE. The new home of the Engineers' Club was for-

mally opened last night. The new clubhouse was formerly the home of J. Coleman Drayton, and is in Fifth-ave., near Thirty-fifth-st. The house presented a brilliant appearance last evening, and it that England favors a continuance of the per-plexities and dissensions over the Eastern ques-tion, in order that, their attention being occu-pled at home, she may have a free hand elsehall and the café. This floor is wainscoted in quartered oak, the ceilings of the hall and vestibule being elaborately and beautifully decorated in Per-

On the second floor are the clubroom, parlor and library, all of which are most tastefully appointed, the walls and ceilings being decorated with white and gold and green and gold. On the third floor are the billiard, pool and private dining rooms and two other private rooms, and the fourth and fifth floors are devoted exclusively to rooms for the

members of the Engineers' Club are: President, The officers of the Engineers' Club are: President, Charles H. Loring; vice-presidents, David Williams and John Thomson; treasurer, A. C. Rand; secretary, George W. Bramwell, and chairman of the House committee, J. C. Kafer. The club numbers 659, and its membership embraces engineers—civil, mining, electric, mechanical—architects, iron men, and all those professions and pursuits which are brought into contact with the engineering profession.

CLUBS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT. Managers of the "Raines law clubs," the small

social clubs and the political clubs in this city are bending all their energies to defeat the proposed amendment to the liquor tax law by which it is intended to compel every club to pay the tax of \$800 or stop the serving of liquor on the club premises. "The little clubs will all be destroyed," is the assertion made by the managers who are so anxious to have the amendment defeated. Among the political clubs that have set about bringing influence to hear upon members of the Legislature are the Murray Hill Republican Club, of the XXVIIth Assembly District, and the Riverside Re-publican Club, of the XXIst Assembly District. Members of both clubs have held meetings and

Members of both clubs have held meetings and have sought to instruct their representatives in the Legislature to vote against the amendment to tax clubs.

It was declared at Republican State and county headquarters that any Senator or Assemblyman from New-York City who should vote for the amendment would destroy his hopes of re-election. Most of the legislators of this city and Brooklyn, as well as of Buffalo, Rochester and other large cities, have made haste to assure their constituents that they will oppose the Raines amendment relating to clubs unless it is made a caucus measure.

relating to cities thiese to the XVth Congress measure.

The Republican leaders of the XVth Congress District held a meeting Tuesday, at which the election district captains were present, and resolutions were adopted instructing all the members of the Isegislature from that district to vote against and use all their influence to prevent the passage of the amendment relating to clubs.

Assemblymen Andrews, Reinhard, Degnan and Brown were present and assured the meeting that they could be counted on to oppose the Raines scheme of taxing social clubs.

POSTMASTER HESING RESIGNS.

Chicago, March 17 .- Washington Hesing has re signed his postmastership of the city of Chicago. Three days ago he wrote and forwarded his resignation to President McKinley.

MUSIC.

MME. LEHMANN AS ISOLDE. The people of New-York were privileged last night

to renew their acquaintance with the impersonation which years ago fixed the standard by which all

singers who have attempted the rôle of the heroine

in Wagner's love drama have been judged. It is something over ten years since "Tristan und Isolde" was first brought forward in New-York with Herr Niemann and Fraulein Lehmann in the principal parts and Mr. Seldi in the conductors chair. Since then a number of singers of excellent repute have been heard here in the part, among them Frau Sucher, who, in the best days of the Bayrouth festival was its most admired represent ative there and throughout Germany. Her name having been mentioned, it becomes a duty to a rare artist to say that she was never herself during her American engagement, and that her performance of Isolde here was but a faded replica of the work she was wont to do in her prime. The return of Mme. Lehmann naturally invited comparison be-tween her and her successors, and there must have been many in the audience last night whose first thoughts were given to a study of their own judgment and feelings to discover whether or not they had been swayed by the prejudices natural in such a case. It is safe to say that pardonable and even amiably sceptical mood endured for an extremely brief space, and then gave way to a feeling of gratitude, for Mme. Lehmann's Isolde was the reincarnation of the old ideal, whose beauty and puissance were appreciated all the more when viewed through the perspective of time and ripened experience. It was only in the love duet of the second act that a suspicion of possible depreciation of her wonderful powers made itself feit, for in it there were a few tones which were faulty in intonation. For this, however, she made such compensation as she could by singing with an unexampled wealth of voice, pouring out all its gen-erous power where others have felt their way timidly and with anxious care. Her companions were in a different case. None

of them could be thought of as lonely in their excellence. The Tristan was Herr Kalisch, whose voice met all the demands of the exacting score, and, except in the few unhappy moments of the second act when Mme. Lehmann's ear also deceived, was true in pitch and frequently warm, varied in color and full of feeling. The deficiencies in his impersonation were in the histrionic department or due to physical shortcomings which are, of course, beyond his control. An old friend came back to us in Herr Emil Fischer's King Mark, and was heartfly welcomed. There were excellent points, vocally, in Herr Mertens's Kurwenal, but the rest of the cast would better be left unsung. Mr. Damrosch's appreciation of the contents of the score is growing. He conducted the second act especially with much greater discretion and finer feeling than last year.

JAMAICANS WANT RECIPROCITY.

STEPS TAKEN FOR CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS WITH THIS COUNTRY.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 11.-The elected representatives of the people of this island are united in their determination to leave no stone unturned to secure closer and more satisfactory trade relations with the United States. Some years ago an effort was made to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, but the British Government quashed it in the bud. Now the attempt is going to be repeated.

The people have quietly awaited their opportunity, and now that it has come they are prompt to seize it. On Saturday the telegraph brought the outline of President McKinley's Inaugural speech, and especially of that portion relating to the tariff, including the renewal of reciprocity. This is what everybody has been anxiously waiting for. On Monday J. T. Falache, the leader on the elective side of the House-or Legislative Council, as it is alled-gave notice of the following resolution, which was greeted with unanimous cheers on his side, and with the dignified acquiescence of silence by the Government side:

by the Government side:

That a humble address be presented from the Legislative Council of Jamatca to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that the Government of Jamatca may be permitted to enter into a reciprocal commercial treaty with the United States of America, and that Her Majesty's Ministers be respectfully requested to use their best offices to negotiate and perfect such treaty. And that a committee of this Council be appointed to prepar the address, consisting of the Honorable Attorney. General, the Honorable Colonial Secretary, the Honorable Members for St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and Manchester.

The city newspapers have already begun to dis-

The city newspapers have already begun to discuss the renewal of the proposal in most favorable terms. The general belief is that the permission sought will be granted.

A DENIAL FROM THE VATICAN. Rome, March 17.-The band of American pilgrim who are on their way to Jerusalem are expected to

The assertion that the Pope has thanked Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, for having used his in-fluence in favor of the election of McKinley to the Presidency of the United States is denied in Vati-can circles.

MR. BAYARD GOES TO PARIS.

London, March 17 .- Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, with his family, started for Paris at 11 o'clock this morning, leaving Charing Cross station for Dover in a special saloon carriage. A large gathering of friends assembled at the station to see them off, and presented them with bouquets of lilles of the valley and other flowers. For some time before their departure there was a general farewell handshaking and exchanges of good wishes.

UNABLE TO LAND AT QUEENSTOWN. Queenstown, March 17.-The White Star Line steamer Majestic, from New-York March 10 for Liverpool, which arrived off Daunt's Rock at 3.54 a, m. to-day, proceeded for Liverpool without mak-ing a landing at this port, owing to the stormy weather which prevails.

MR. COCKRAN RECEIVED BY THE POPE. ence to ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, of New-York.

FOUGHT THEIR DUEL IN PUBLIC. Paris, March 17.-The St. Ouen racecourse was

to-day the scene of a duel with swords, which was witnessed by at least 500 spectators, who were amazed at seeing a combat thus publicly carried on. The principals were Signor Pint, the Italian champion swordsman, and M. Thomeguex, an amateur in the use of the weapon. Both men showed remarkable skill as swordsmen, and up to showed remarkable skill his swellher was injured. In the sixth attack, however, M. Thomeguex was slightly wounded in the lip. The cause of the encounter was a quarrel between the men over language used by Thomeguex disparaging to Pinf concerning the latter's skill as displayed in a recent friendly assault-at-arms between the two. The exhibition created a sensation.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION. London, March 17 .- The German steamer Marsala,

Captain Bohn, was in collision to-day at Hamburs with the British steamer Ainsdale, Captain Hurst, which arrived at Hamburg to-day from Galveston. The Marsala's bow was injured and her fore peak is full of water. It will be necessary for her to discharge her cargo to make repairs. The damage to the Ainsala's unknown.

The Marsala has been reported as sailing from Hamburg March 9 for New-York.

REFUSED TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION. Berlin, March 17 .- The "National Zeitung" announces that Emperor William has refused to accept Vice-Admiral Hollmann's resignation of the post of Secretary of State for the Admiralty, which the Min-ister recently tendered because of the rejection of his demands for increased credits for the navy.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The last performance of "Meg Merrilles" at Daly's Theatre will be given this evening. "The Magistrate" will be repeated on Saturday evening. The revival of "The Wonder" will be made next Tues-

Marshall P. Wilder will give his own entertain-ment at the Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, on Satur-day evening. It will be full of stories and jests of Mr. Wilder's own peculiar style. The one hundredth performance of "Under the Red

Robe" will be given at the Empire Theatre on Mou-day night. There will be the customary souvenirs. A new play will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre this evening, "Neues Leben," by Max Mueller, Editor of the German edition of "Puck."

It is a comedy-drama, and is based partially on the "Schoolma'am's Story" in Tourgee's novel

Owing to the elaborate scenic preparations and the hard work of the principal artists of the Damrosch Opera Company in the Wagner cyclus, the first performance of Xaver Scharwenka's opera, "Mataswintha" has been postponed until the evening of Thursday, April 1.